numbers.

task before them.

form. Converts of high quality, in their

own opinion, but not impressive in point of

The "conservatives" who are trying to

turn back a radical party have a hopeless

Our Foreign Population.

In the July number of the North American

Review Mr. MICHAEL G. MULHALL makes a

States, in which he estimates a population

for us of about 76,200,000, or an increase in

1880 50.156.000 Increase 11.596.000

Mr. MULHALL assumes that the number of

foreigners in the United States will be only

10,160,000, as against 9,250,000 in 1890, though

the arrivals of immigrants since the last

census will be as many as 3,543,000.

What has become of the remainder? He

estimates the deaths in the ten years among

the total of foreigners, including those al-

ready here and the new arrivals, to have been

1,550,000. This leaves 1,083,000 unaccounted

for, but he accounts for them by explaining

that they have left this country. "For one

hundred settlers who died in the United

States during the thirty years down to 1890.

Mr. MULHALL points out, "no fewer than

seventy left the Union to go elsewhere-

in other words, only three-fifths of settlers

Of the immigrants, the Irish exhibit the

only 13 per cent. of them having left during

the last thirty years, to 14 per cent. of

Mr. MULHALL points out also the signifi-

cant fact that the foreign population consti-

that in spite of the tendency among the

Irish and Germans to remain in the country

those nationalities. Together they consti-

tuted more than 50 per cent. of the foreign-

more than 43 per cent. This table of the

probable statistics of the foreign-born in

2.610.000

700,000

670,000

665.000

120,000

110,000

1,020,000

shows striking changes:

Austrians....

Italians

Swiss.....

Dutch

Germans..... 2,785,000

British 1,251,000

Scandinavians..... 933,000

Russians and Poles 330,000

French...... 113.000

Chinese 107,000

Canadians, &c 1,187,000

portion of the American people.'

the Twelfth Congress district:

rights or make him a Saxon.

States Constitution.

eign-born in 1890. According to these esti-

A Democrat in this town writes to us as follows

respecting the Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN of

"Congressman McCLELLAN, who is being ardently

supported by a number of Democrats for the nomina-

tion for Vice-President on the ticket with BRYAN.

happens to be a native of Dresden, in the Empire of

Germany, and is therefore ineligible under the United

Not by any means. Mr. McClellan was born

in Dresden, it is true, but it does not follow that

he is therefore ineligible for the Presidency.

w. not a naturalized citizen. Certainly Mr

McClellan is not a naturalized citizen. The

mere accident of the presence of his parents in

Saxony, as travelling American citizens, at the

time of his birth did not destroy his inherited

If there was no other obstacle than this in the

way of the Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN'S

The Hon. JOHN MCCARTHY of the Onondaga

Reservation, in comparison with whom all

other silver men are only plated and all other

Bryan men are lukewarm, has done a great

deed of self-sacrifice. He has declined to be a

candidate for Vice-President. "I would rather

be undertaker than Vice-President," he says

in an appropriately Governmental phrase. He

MODERN LOG CABINS.

and on the Mountains

they are, nevertheless, and they are made right

things produced in rustic work manufacture,

The log cabins are made of cedar and they are

made in large variety. They can be found in stock un to thirty feet in length and larger ones are built to order.

OUR NAVY YARD WANTS WORK.

another Petition to Washington for More

Republican employees in the Brooklyn Navy

Yard have drawn up a petition which they will

send to Washington through Republican State

Committeeman John D. Post of Brooklyn, in

the next few days, asking that more of the

Repairs to Do.

cages and window boxes.

boom, he would be nominated at Kansas City.

Germans and 33 per cent. of British.

die in the Union."

twenty years of 52 per cent.:

The Sun.

MONDAY, COLL I, 1888
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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The American Boxers.

According to a despatch printed in THE Sun, certain Texas Democrats have learned, to their displeasure, that Col. BRYAN wants to stick into the Kansas City platform a resolution rebuking the Administration for using the military and naval forces of the United States to protect American citizens in China. That stanch Bryanite, the Hon. RICHARD CROKER, has also expressed indignation at the course of the Administration in China.

Col. BRYAN and Mr CROKER are treading on very dangerous ground.

The Bryanites have got into the habit of taking sides against their own country. They have been for AGUINALDO in his war against the United States. Apparently they are now getting ready to attack the Administration for trying to save American life and property in China.

The Bryanites have been carrying their partisanship to an unpatriotic extreme. They forget the United States and see only a Republican Administration, incapable, in their view, of doing right. But the majority of the American people, and even of the Democratic party, will back up the Administration in protecting the lives and interests of American citizens in China and everywhere else. The Boxers are united against all foreign devils; and for the time being the foreign devils are compelled to unite against the Boxers

The Medicine Must Be Taken.

The Democrats of Illinois "do hereby reaffirm and indorse in whole and in all its parts, in letter and spirit," the Chicago platform. A strong enough oath of allegiance to free silver, government by injunction and the income tax. Yet there are silver trimmers who think that the Illinois declaration is a sop to the Gold Democrats and the East; and there are said to be Gold Democrats and Eastern trimmers who are willing to take the sop gratefully.

Anybody that has sufficient will to believe can believe anything; and it may be that there are Gold Democrats who are capable of persuading themselves that a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in whole and in part does not reaffirm it unless there is a specific separate reaffirmation of each most objectionable part of it.

If there are such persons, they can swallow anything; and it is no wonder that they gulp down anti-imperialism greedily.

Free silver, free riot and the income tax will have to be voted for by every man who votes the Democratic ticket. The BRYAN of 1896 has not been submerged in the BRYAN of AGUINALDO and of the Octopus.

The Passing of the Prize Money.

The recent decision of the United States Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Rear Admiral Sampson for bounty money for the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet is another step toward the final winding up of all claims for prize and bounty money, and so far as our Navy is concerned. the relegation of the names of those famous naval rewards to the reference books.

Prize money was given to naval officers

and men by the laws of the United States for almost exactly ninety-nine years. The first law on the subject was that of April 23, 1800; the last was that of March 3, 1899, the Naval Personnel act. The first act allowed prize money, the second abolished it. Bounty money, or head money, for the de struction of an enemy's fleet or ship, was allowed for about the same length of time; the Personnel act abolished it as well as prize money. Of course, claims arising previous to the passage of the act were not affected by it, and Admiral SAMPson's claim arose just eight months before all future claims were barred. Very little remains for the various prize courts to do before the prize money and the bounty money earned during the Spanish war will work, for he has supplied not merely the be distributed; and with the last of the money handed to the last applicant, one of the historic rules and customs of the Navy will become obsolete.

No historian of our Navy seems to have taken up the subject of prize and bounty money. Yet there was a good deal of prize money to be had at various times. Four years of the Civil War produced at least \$25.000,000 to be divided between the Government and the Navy. Even the bounty money afforded some chance to but he has resisted the temptation and get wealth, though at twenty dollars a head | remained a semi-insular Englishman. He the supply was not so large as it was after is gifted, as we likewise know, with a highthe Congress in 1864 made the amount one bundred dollars, or two hundred dollars if the force destroyed was larger than the force doing the destruction. But what amounts were won seem not to have been published.

The increase in bounty money made by the Act of June 30, 1864, the act under which all subsequent prize money was awarded. came too late in the Civil War to be profitable to many officers and men. Since its | Galatea" and "Comedy and Tragedy" and passage the only really large sums of money were those arising from the Spanish warthe \$200,000 awarded to Dewey and his men for the Manila Bay battle, and the \$166,700 awarded by the recent court decision to Sampson's fleet for the battle off Santiago.

These sums, large as they are, do not compare with prize moneys gained by the British Navy in the last century. Prize morning of the first performance, and was money in that navy seems to have partaken | distinctly what the English call "nasty," a of the character of our bounty money; for term for which we have no American the largest sums came from the capture of cities and ships. The prize money given for the capture of Havana in 1782 amounted to £735 000, or more than \$3,500,000. Of this amount the Admiral and the General received each £122,697, 10 shillings and 6 pence. A Captain's share was £1,600, while each marine and sailor got £3, 14 shillings

and 9 pence halfpenny. The largest amount of prize money was given for the capture of two Spanish vessels, the Santa Brigida and the Thetis, by four British vessels in October, 1799; it amounted to £600,000, as the ships captured were "treasure ships." Each Captain got £40,730; each Lieutenant got £5,091; each warrant officer £2,408; each Midshipman drew £791, and each sailor and marine re-

does not seem strange that one of the demands of the mutineers of 1797 had been for a fairer division of prize money.

has been divided in much the same way from the beginning. In the War of 1812 one-half of the money went to the United States: the commanding officer of the captor got three-twentieths, two-twentieths went to the Lieutenants and sailing masters, twotwentieths to the marine officers, Surgeons, pursers, warrant officers and Chaplains, three-twentieths to the Midshipmen and warrant officers' mates, a like amount to the gunners and chief petty officers, and seventwentieths to the rest of the crew. By the Act of June 30, 1864, some slight changes were made in the various ratios. If the prize was less powerful than the captor, onehalf was still set aside for the United States; if of equal or greater force, the net proceeds were divided among the captors. The fleet commander received one-twentieth of the amount to be divided, and a squadron commander one-fiftieth; the fleet Captain received one-hundredth, in addition to his possible share as Captain commanding a vessel. The Captain of a vessel forming part of a fleet received one-tenth; if acting alone, he received three-twentieths; all the rest of the money was divided among officers, crew and marines in proportion to the pay of each of them.

Possibly that division did not appear to be the fairest practicable—to the sailors and marines; yet it was based on the ratio of responsibility among the crew of the captor. Now, even that has been abolished. and hereafter our sailors will fight without the "Dutch courage" of prize money to urge them on. That they will fight as well, we do not doubt.

A Lion of the Terrapins.

The Hon. A. LEO KNOTT, a Maryland delegate to the Democratic National Convention. has written a long and pleading letter to Col. I BYAN. Distrusting, doubtless, the safety of the mails carried by an imperialist Government, Mr. KNOTT publishes his epistle in the Baltimore Sun, upon whose timid Mugwump gizzard it will have more effect than it will have upon the Colonel.

The Hon A. LEO KNOTT describes himself as "the friend and advocate of silver par excelle ace," but he wants the Colonel to call back the backsliders of 1896 by "so modifying the expression of the silver issue and by so subordinating its relative importance to the paramount and overwhelming issues involved in the trusts and the military and imperial policies of McKinley and the Republican party as will invite their return.

The Hon. A. LEO KNOTT pleads for moderation. Evidently he needs some, for he says that "we will [shall] soon hear from the Republican party the acclamation Are, CESAR!" and he is convinced that the trusts "will speedily reduce the great masses of the people to a condition of serfdom more cruel, oppressive and unrelenting than the institution of negro slavery ever was." He solemnly believes that upon the result of the next Presidential election depends the preservation of our free republican institutions; that if McKIN-LEY and the Republican party are successful, these institutions will disappear and mankind will be deprived of their beneficent influence; that a great military republie will first take their place, to be followed quickly by an empire." Possessed by these devils, the Hon. A. LEO KNOTT is willing to make some slight sacrifices of principle for

the sake of getting help to fight them. But what sort of patriots and men are hose half-hearted Gold Democrata who are scared by trusts and imperialism and yet ask to have their sensibilities soothed by making the Kansas City platform not too flercely insistent as to silver? Why are they twiddling their fingers while CESAR is putting on his rubber boots at the brink of the Rubicon? Is anybody going to quarrel about the language of a platform when the party of that platform is the only buffer against serfs and empires. If trusts and imperialism were as dreadful as the Hon. A. LEO KNOTT paints them, no Gold Demoerat would stop to split hairs about the Chicago platform.

We are afraid that the Hon. A. LEO KNOTT every-day Asinus.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert His Own Pooh Bah. London is enjoying a new burlesque by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, which surpasses in funnitiess any of his former productions, but which is not likely to be performed elsewhere. It is wholly Mr. GILBERT'S own plot and the words, but the music as well and most of the acting. In his previous works Mr. GILBERT has shown up all sorts of people for the public to laugh at, policemen, pirates, the Lord High Chancellor, the ruler of the Queen's navee. This time he exhibits himself.

Mr. GILBERT, as we all know, is an Englishman. He might have been a Briton, or a Gaelo-Brito-Scot, or a Chamberlainian, or whatever the collective word may be, mettled temper and a British brusqueness of manner, which have procured him the pleasure of being pilled by various clubs which had him on the list, and which put an untimely end to his golden collaboration with that mildest of men, Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN, to the distinct loss of the innocent and wholesome amusements of the world. He has been managing recently the revival of two of his early plays, "Pygmalion and differed with the leading actress, Miss STEER, about the stage business. He, therefore, made use of his privilege as an Englishman and wrote a letter to the Times disclaiming all responsibility for Miss STEER's acting of her parts. The letter might have been written by Mr. WHISTLER in an amiable mood. It appeared on the

equivalent The next day Mr. GILBERT received a "nasty one" himself. The critics with one accord praised Miss STEER's acting, some even declaring that she alone had saved the performance. On the other hand, they all, some politely and with hesitation, others much more plainly, intimated that the plays were antiquated and that the jests of twenty-five years ago fall pretty flat on the London of 1900. Furthermore, in an interview Miss STEER explained that she thought it was all a matter of hair. The young woman who took the part of Cynisca had natural yellow hair of her own, and Mr. GILBERT insisted that Miss STEER as Galatea, should wear a wig of a different color, for, of course, two yellow-haired

halfpenny. In view of these amounts it impossibility in a Gilbertian play. Miss STEER thought a black-haired Galatea would be even more impossible and stuck to her golden locks. Though he had washed Prize money in the United States Navy his hands of the stage management in his letter to the Times. Mr. GILBERT, on the day after the performance, wrote this letter

to Miss STEER: " MADAM: I further understand that last night you materially altered the 'business' as arranged by me and as it was played under my direction by Mr. KENDAL, MIS ANDERSON. MISS ROSE LECLERCQ and, indeed, by every other lady who has played Galatea under my stage management during the last twenty-eight years.

"I must ask you to advance and kneel in front of Cynises from her left and not from her right-to (without making any exclamation) to fall at Cynisca's feet at the end of her speech, and not on any account to cross to Pygmalfon, or, indeed, to do an business' which was not arranged at rehearsal If you do not comply with my wishes in these respect I give you notice that on Monday I shall apply for ar injunction to prevent your playing the piece, or other wise as I may be advised. I am, &c.,
"W. S. GILBERT."

"GRIM'S DYKE, HARROW WEALD, June 8."

As the performance went on despite his Pooh Bah thunder, Mr. GILBERT from the same Ruddigorean place next day wrote

another letter: "MADAM: I understand that you interpolate several exclamations last night while Miss REPTON was delivering her important speech at the end of the second act of 'Pygmalion and Galatca,' thereb greatly impairing the effect of that speech and caus ing it to be indistinct and confused. As this was no done at rehearsal, I had no clue to your intention, or I should have cautioned you before this. As it is, must direct your attention to the necessity of keeping silence during the delivery of the very important speech in question.

"As, unfortunately, experience has taught me tha a mere request of mine is not likely to receive much consideration at your hands, I have instructed Miss REPTON how to deal with the difficulty should it again arise. My instructions to her are to stop short at the first interruption, and to remain silent until that inter ruption has ceased-then to begin again-and should the interruption be repeated again to stop until the annoyance ceases altogether. I am, &c., "W. S. GILBERT."

He had written no more letters when the last mail steamer sailed, but he carried out his threat and, probably not by the advice of his solicitor, used another of his privileges as an Englishman by applying to the courts for the redress of his wrongs. Unluckfly, it was an injunction he wanted and for an injunction he must apply to the Court of years ago Mr. GILBERT showed up the Lord High Chancellor's family affairs in a manner embarrassing to that functionary. That may account for the news by cable that the application for an injunction has been refused. He can have little hopes from an appeal to the House of Lords, for the peers of England have likewise been the victims of his satire.

Mr. GILBERT, we fear, will have to devise his own punishment to fit Miss STEER's Something lingering it must be. crime. Perhaps a daily letter during the remainder of the run of the play.

The Tugboat Life Savers.

In the distressing narrative of Saturday's unparalleled fire on ships and shore there was nothing more painful than the reports here and there of mercenary behavior on the part of tugboat captains and others who had the chance to save life.

If any charge of that sort is founded or fact, we believe that it would resolve itself on thorough investigation either into a case of failure to recognize at once the emergency and the duty of the moment, or into a case of downright abnormality.

In any large number of men in any occupation anywhere in the world there is a small proportion of the slow-witted who and consequently for the Vice-Presidency. The do not really mean to do wrong, just as | Constitutional requirement is that the President there is a small proportion made of the stuff | shall be a "natural born citizen," that is to

But any such isolated instance of stupid or inhuman greed loses prominence, and certainly loses its apparent significance, in the sunlight of the story of persistent, heroic and disinterested effort on the part of the New York watermen generally on Saturday evening in their heroic fight against fire and death along the North River.

Kicking Against the Pricks.

Some of the Democrats who fought the Chicago platform in their National Convention of 1898 and voted for BRYAN sulkingly or under protest, are now laboring to have is no devouring lion, but just a plain the Kansas City Convention content itself is content to think and to direct in Syracuse with a formal and general reaffirmation of and to fill the country with Bryan and Silver the Chicago platform without a specific circulars. He ought to be the chairman of the declaration for free silver at the ratio of Democratic National Committee. 16 to 1. The HILLS and the GORMANS, all the sly and subterranean brood, are trying to mine the platform of 1896.

Some of the Democrats who bolted BRYAN are now crazy for the old familiar seat near the front of the platform. They are buttonholing and entreating. Will the convention not sacrifice a little to the conservatism of their highly respectable persons? Will it not build a gangway on which they can tumble back into the Democratic ark without getting their precious feet wet?

And there are the professional anti-imperialists, kicking their heels against the wharf and snuffling and waving their umbrellas violently. Will the Democratic party please send a boat and take the poor dear souls off and not force them to plunge and

sprawl through the silver waves? The Democrats who believed, with an honest conviction and an honorable, though mistaken, enthusiasm, in BRYAN and silver in 1896 believe in BRYAN and silver in 1900; and they are the Democratic party, its conscience, its conviction, all but a negligible percentage of its vote. It is not for them, the vast majority, to yield to a timid and time-serving minority. It is not for the council of the orthodox to bribe the heretics of 1896 by being silent as to the prime and cardinal dogma of the new Democracy. In an interview at Kansas City the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Massachusetts gives the root of the matter:

"Of course, it would be a pleasant thing and touching tribute to HILL and to CLEVELAND and their friends if the free silver declaration was left out by the convention. It would be a touching tribute to these men if 6.500,000 voters would admit that they had been fools and knaves. Those Democrats who have been enemies of the party should plainly admit that they have sinned against their country by bringing o four years of McKinleyism. If they are not willing to say that, they do not come in the proper spirit and o not deserve consideration."

Even if no principle were at stake, the argument of expediency would be fatal to the pretensions of those very Democrats who assume that it is expedient to forget silver. The Populist and the Silver Republican vote can be lost by such a course. Mr. BRYAN's own State can be lost. Democratic zeal in the South and West can be chilled. And what would be on the credit side of the Democratic ledger? The Democrats who are pleading for "conservatism" are going to vote the Democratic ticket anyway. There will be no gain from them. The gain must be sought among antiimperialist Mugwumps. For instance, some of the thirty-two anti-imperialist statesmen who met in this town last week would be ceived £182, 4 shillings and again 9 pence actresses on the stage at once would be an | won to BRYAN by a silver-slighting plat-

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The military news is confined to the general statement that the Free Staters have about a fortnight left in which to escape from the net which Lord Roberts is casting round them. or to surrender. Meantime, their commandos, moving rapidly from one point to another are harassing the British convoys, and inflicting losses which in the aggregate add considerably to the casualty list, besides capturing small detachments of prisoners. The Natal forecast of this year's census of the United Government, however, has been warned that there are considerable numbers of Free State burghers in the southern part of the Drakens berg, apparently threatening a raid on the

The British losses up to June 16 are officially given at 243 officers and 2,353 men killed; 64 officers and 558 died of wounds, and 123 officers and 3,782 men died of disease and 60 men accidentally killed, making the total deaths 7,183 of all ranks There were invalided to England from wounds and sickness, 724 officers and 15,039 men. The missing and prisoners after deducting the officers and men released at Waterval after the occupation of Pretoria, were 41 officers and 1,469 men, the total casualty list being 24,456 of all ranks. At the same date there were over 11,000 sick in the various hospitals and the whole estimated casualties since the beginning of the war are put at 51,917, comprising natives and others in the commissariat, transport, railroad and medical services.

FRANCHISE QUALIFICATIONS. It Is Getting Easter to Vote in the West and

Harder in the South. The general tendency to overhaul election laws in Western and Southern States is showing most enduring attachment to this country, itself in different ways in the groups, the qualifications of suffrage being made easier in the former by statutory provision and more difficult in the latter by constitutional amendment Since the last Presidential election Idaho has extended the suffrage to women. Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, South tutes a declining ratio of the whole, and Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Indiana accord the suffrage to aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens. In Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Idaho, Kanthe decline is most marked among sas and Oregon only six months' residence in the State is required as a qualification for voting, and in Washington there is a provision qualborn in 1890, but now he puts them at no ifying as residents those who exercised the suffrage in it when it was a Territory.

While these regulations prevail in the West 1900 as compared with the census of 1890 and Northwest, it has been made harder to vote in the South than it was before. Louisiana has adopted a radical measure of exclusion applied to practically all colored voters since the date of the last Presidential election. Mississippi requires a two years' residence and so does 1.245,000 South Carolina, making an exception only in the case of clergymen. North Carolina's Legislature has approved for submission to the voters in Augusta radical amendment to the Constitution. Virginia is to have a like amendment, to which candidates for the next Legislature are to be committed under resolution of the recent Democratic State Convention at Norfolk approved by the voters on May 24. Alabama has a similar proposed amendment, though not Total..... 9,250,000 10,160,000 yet formally adopted, and Georgia has a poll tax Of the population, 14.8 per cent, was formates, the percentage will fall to 13.4 in 1900. The conclusion which Mr. MULHALL draws from his estimates and from the probable decline of immigration hereafter is that "in the middle of the next century the foreign element will form relatively only a small

has a similar proposed amendment, though not yet formally adopted, and Georgia has a poll tax which operates to exclude nearly all colored citizens from the right of suffrage. Tennessee has adopted the same method of restricting the number of voters, and in many respects, therefore, this year's Presidential election will be held under conditions of suffrage different from those which prevailed in 1888.

During the process of change by which the qualifications of suffrage are constantly made harder and more numerous in the South and fewer and less rigorous in the West, the Eastern States, and most notably New York and Pennsylvania, have made few changes in voting regulations, retaining, in fact, the conditions which formerly existed, though making radical changes in the manner of voting. New York under the provisions of the amended State Constitution has extended from thirty days to ninety the period of citizenship before voting, so that a naturalized citizen must secure his papers by the beginning of August instead of by the beginning of October, as was previously the case. This alteration, however, operates to affect the franchise of an insignificant number of persons, and the reason of its adoption was not any purpose to restrict the suffrage, but to do away with some of the evils which would seem to be incident to wholesale naturalization during the closing and exciting days of a political canvass. As the census now being taken will show, the population of all the Southern States has increased rapidly since the close of the Civil War, but this is how the total vote in some of them compared at the last Presidential election with the vote cast in the same States in 1872, a quarter of a century before:

.128.000 .129.000 .93,500

South Carolina. 93,500 65,000
In many of the new Western States existing statutes accord certain privileges to citizens which are not enjoyed by residents who have not acquired citizenship and with it the right to vote. This applies to land claims, homestead rights patents, court proceedings, guarantees and in some cases to banking privileges, and accounts, therefore, to some extent for the willingness of new State Legislatures to make voting easy.

MR. BRYAN'S SHARE OF PROSPERITY A Striking Increase of Worldly Goods During Four Years of Republican Rule.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 29 .- Mr. Bryan's recendeclaration in an interview at Chicago that "we'll be willing to take the votes of all the people who have not had their share of prosperity and leave the Republicans the votes of the people who have had their share" is looked upon by those of his fellow citizens who are Made in This City to Be Set Up in the Woods familiar with the facts as indicating an intention, if not a desire, to vote for Mckinley him-Log cabins might seem an odd sort of thing to self this year. Certainly, if Mr. Bryan was be an article of manufacture and sale, but such correctly quoted and meant what he said, he will be found in line with the Republicans here in New York city. They are one of many A very fair measure of a man's prosperity is the amount of property he returns for purposes which includes such articles as rustic chairs, of taxation and, fortunately, a record of Mr settees, tables, fences, gates, bird houses, bird Mr. Bryan's returns can be found in this, his

cages and window boxes.

The log cabins are made of cedar and they are built in a number of different sizes and styles, which are copies of typical cabins. The cabin most commonly sold is 12x12 feet, and log cabins of this kind are likely to be found in stock. Cabins of other sizes are made to order. Log cabins are sold to hunters, who set them up in the woods or on the mountains for hunting lodges, or to fishermen who set them up by streams or by the seashore for fishing huits, to be, perhaps, taken down and stored at the end of the season.

The log cabin is shipped knocked down with instructions for setting up. In cases where it is desired, a man is sent to set them up. They are veritable log cabins in construction and appearance, with slab roofs and stick chimneys and all that. Some are sold to be set up on estates and country places; perhaps to be put to actual use for a watchman or for other persons employed on the place. On a big tlace it might be that a cabin would be set up in a clearing on a hill-ide or down in some glade where a settler would naturally build his cabin. Taking them altogether, there are sold a good many log cabins. They cost, according to size and style and equipment, \$150 to \$500 each.

Another odd sort of item in manufactured rustle work is the rustle bridge. Owners of large or of small extent buy such bridges for various purposes, to put over a brook or larger stream that runs through their property; on large estates, where it may be ponds have been made and artificial streams, bridges are required Russic bridge-lare made in large variety. They can be found in stock up to thirty feet in length and larger ones are built to order. home county. Seven years ago Mr. Bryan was just finishing his second term in Congress. Previous to that he had been one of a number of struggling young lawyers in the city, earning perhaps from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year. He has resided in the Fifth ward of Lincoln for seven years, and the following statement, taken from the schedules returned by Mr. Bryan for each year since, shows his increase of tangible wealth and pros-

Value. | Year. .. \$280 | 1897... .. 200 | 1898... .. 340 | 1899... .. 270 | 1900... Value. \$1,485 2,980 2,980 4,560

vested in the pass sector who locked over the farm property.

A kepublican editor who locked over the figures remarks: "A lawyer who can make more money doing nothing under a Republican administration than he can in the practice of his profession under a Democratic administration ought not to be insistent upon his demand for a change."

Speed in Long-Hand Writing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In as the next few days, asking that more of the repair work on war vessels be sent to that yard. For a long time the men in the Brocklyn yard have complained that the bulk of the repair work has been sent to other yards and that they have not been getting afair share of it. They have the best lot of workmen in the country they say, and better facilities for work than any of the other navy yards. Yet they say that while hundreds of competent workmen are idle snound the Brocklyn Navy Yard, two shifts are working night and day at the Roston Navy Yard, and the men at Philadelphia and Portsmouth are getting more work than they can attend to. When the act authorizing the five new battleships was passed by Congress last year a petition with 68,000 signatures was sent to the Secretary of the Navy asking that at least one of the ships be built at the Brocklyn yard. Mr. Post has promised the navy yard workmen to do all in his power to bring more work to them. Senator Platt was asked yesterday if he had been asked to do anything about the matter. He said he had not. article in THE SUN headed "Vertical Handwriting Abolished" I read: "It is said that the average pupil using the slant system can write forty-five vords a minute to the vertical writing pupil's thirty words." I beg to differ with the person who made that statement. Upon investigation you will find that statement. Upon investigation you will find that the average pupil does not write twenty words a minute, and if you can find one pupil in the whole of New York who can write forty five words per minutes for five minutes and have the writing pass muster for business purposes you will have unearthed a phenomenon. I question the ability of any long-band writer to do the trick.

We have all read of the wonderful speed of telegraph operators: among them Edison, when he was pounding the weys, but their writing, when counted by the accepted standard of counting five small leiters per word, capitals as two letters, punctuation marks, dots and crosses as one, near went above forty words per minute.

That was in the day before the typewriter, when there was a premium on fast writing and when telegraphers set the pace.

NEW YORK, June 28.

THE MISSISSIPPI HEADWATERS. Plan to Make a New National Park of the

Minnesota Forests and Lakes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: allotment of \$2,250,000 has just been made for the improvement and deepening of Mississippi River. A further amount of \$8,000,000 is asked from the River and Harbor Commission for rendering this river more

navigable at certain shallow places. Now, at this river's headwaters in the northern part of Minnesota is an Indian reservation already ceded to the Government under the Rice Treaty with the Indians. This reservation is known as the Leech Lake Chippewa eservation.

In this tract are 830,000 acres, of which 200,000 are water. Within its boundaries are the three great lakes of Leech (with 540 miles of shore line), Winibigeshish and Cass, besides seventy smaller lakes connecting with the infant Mississippi, making one great checkerpoard of forest and water.

It is said that upon this reservation is to-day the greatest body of white and Norway pine to be found in this country. Conservative estimates give 2,000,000,000 feet of standing pine, exclusive of some hard woods and jack pine, making altogether a great watershed and filter ed for the Mississippi River.

Some prominent citizens of the Northwest are doing their utmost to have this land reserved as a National Forest Park by the Government nstead of having it sold to the lumbermen. Upon this tract are tribes of Chippewa Indians

numbering in all 1,500 souls. It is proposed that the Indians be left where they are instead of being driven away to a foreign reservation. The intelligent, thinking person must realize the effect upon the flow and quantity of water in a river with its timber-covered headwaters ienuded. A flood in the early spring and midammer and low water for the rest of the year s the history of every stream after its headwaters have suffered at the hands of the lum-

bermen. The mean depth of the Mis-Issippi would undoubtedly be greatly lowered were the timber to be cut from this great watershed. This being so, to keep the river navigable its entire ength from St. Paul to the Gulf would require the expenditure of many millions annually. Instead of a request for eight or ten millions a hundred millions would be asked for. To do that which would lower this great river two or three feet would prove a catastrophe to the whole Mississippi River Valley with its more than 30,000,000 inhabitants.

For two years the most strenuous efforts have been made by the Federation of Women's Clubs of the State of Minnesota and a number of public spirited citizens to prevent the lumbermen of the State, already rolling in wealth through purchases of timber lands from the Govern-ment and State, from acquiring this land. Thes, same lumbermen, oblivious to every other These same lumbermen, oblivious to every other consideration save that of present personal profit, have so far been influential enough with some of Minnesota's Representatives in Washington to prevent any action by Congress to reserve this land for the people.

In other words, a handful of Minnesota lumbermen, looking upon this great body of standing pine with covetous eyes, have so far been able to block any legislation toward preservation and are working night and day to secure the timber through public sale.

the timber through public sale.

If they succeed they will put perhaps an extra million or two of dollars in their pockets at a future cost to the nation of a hundred million or more by jeoparding the navigability of one of the greatest water highways on the

of one of the greatest water righways of the globe.

The friends of forest preservation take the position that this question of destroying or preserving the timber upon the headwaters of this river is of such widespread national importance that its fate should not be left in the hands of a few legislators from Minnesota.

The proposition is too broad and national in its scope to be controlled or influenced by any self-seeking methods.

The writer had the pleasure of addressing the Forestry branch of the Society for the Advancement of Science on Tuesday last at Columbia University on this subject. He received the greatest attention and was assured

lumbia University on this subject. He received the greatest attention and was assured
of the hearty support from the far-thinking,
broad-minded men present.

The question of reserving this tract will come
up again on December next in Washinaton and
I trust the publication of this article may
arouse some men of national public spirit to
help toward the right end when the time comes.
It is a question of whether the personal gain of
a handful of already wealthy lumbermen
should be considered when the outcome means
so many millions of loss to the nation at large.
CHARLES CHRISTADORO. CHARLES CHRISTADORO St. PAUL, Minn., June 28.

to Watch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the tim Gen. Grant was a steady visitor to the Metropolitan billiard room in San Francisco that room was frequented by some of the best-known men in California and was the scene of many exciting games of billiards, made so by the large sums of money that were played for almost continually, for the place was seldom closed at night or on Sundays. There were six tables in the room, which was hand-

somely fitted up, and most of the players liked to bet something to make it interesting. The heaviest bettor of all was T. J. A. Chambers. He was infatusted with the game and nothing pleased him so well as playing a game of 100 points the disliked long games) for \$1,000. All he wanted was an even chance, and if no players of about his own skill would scrommodate him he was ready for those that played tter, provided they were willing to give such odds as he thought he could win half the games at. Sometimes his willingness led him to make games that he had the worst of and William Thompson, another heavy bettor and a good matchmaker, profited considerably thereby.

One afternoon at about 2 o'clock, they began playing for \$1 000 a game, 100 points, Thompson

one afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, they began playing for \$1 000 a game, 100 points, Thompson discounting Chambers, and Thompson's friend Whipple betting Chambers \$500 on each game. They played until 6 next morning, Chambers losing fwenty games out of thirty-four and \$4,000 in gold. This seemed to have so little effect on him that Michael Phelan, who kept the room, said ":I believe that I leit worse about Chambers losing that money than he did."

Phelan was a firm friend to Chambers and it was to please him that he went to San Francisco in 1855, because Chambers said to him: "Thompson has won a good deal of money from me discounting me at billiards and he does not think any one can discount then he and all his friends will bet if you will go out there and play him."

Phelan was then at \$10 Broadway, New York. He sold out his business and went to San Francisco. Chambers was there awaiting him, ready to back his opinion with a large amount of money. Phelan discounted Thompson many games, winning a large majority of them, but he was obliged to play his best to do so, and while Chambers wo considerable money on him. Thompson usually won it back from him by discounting him.

Capt. Grant, as he was then called, was usually an interested spectator. His sympathies were with Chambers, who was an extremely generous and fair-minded man. I met him in San Francisco in 1870 and asked him if he remembered the army officer who used to take such interest in the games that he and Thompson used to play in the Metropolitan. He said he did and asked if I knew what had become of him. I said: "Yes, he has become President of the United States."

New YORK, June 30.

NEW YORK, June 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Is not

Sawett Treambly, honest wagonmaker of Rensselaer county, eligible to THE SUN'S roll of fame?

The Western Glant. The Western Giant is sleeping: A hemisphere is his bed; He warms his feet at the Isle of Fire,

And the Pole is at his head. The World has spread his pillow With a pillow-slip of snow. And Mauna Los lights his lamp What time the earth fires glow.

The Western Giant is dreaming:

Perhaps it were not best To venture too near the sleeper. Nor disturb him in his rest. For his teeth are elenched together And he mutters under his breath. And on his face is written now

A vision of life and death.

The Western Giant is waking: He stretches forth his arm. And the turbulent nations are silent And pallid with alarm. All breathless they watch his waking. Then turn them to flee in vain!

The wreckage of a hostile fle Has strewn the Spanish Main. The Western Giant has wakened: Arise, Europa, and flee! And stand by your guns, ye Franks and Huns,

And ye Cossack catalry! And the Tsung-li-Yamen must tremble. And the speechless Turk must pay, While he buckles his Nicaraguan belt And wades into the fray. HAVANA, Cuba, June 23. JOHN H. BROWN.

TERRA COTTA HOME FOR JUSTICE.

Attorney-General Griggs Not to Try to Have the Building Appropriation Increased. WASHINGTON, July 1. - Attorney-General Griggs will soon advertise for new bids for constructing the proposed building for the Department of Justice. No further attempt will be made to get Congress to increase the appropriation of \$1,000,000 ordered in March of last year. As the Attorney-General cannot let contracts for a building that would cost from half a million to a million deliars more than the appropriation, it is likely that the new building will have to be a terra cotta structure. This, officials say, would be a disgrace to the Government when placed on the site

> Navy building. In the meantime the Department of Justice s, like all Gaul, divided into three parts. The offices of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and the Pardon Attorney and the General Headquarters, are in an old building. formerly a residence, on K street opposite McPherson Square. The Court of Claums is in the old Corcoran Art Gallery building, half a mile away, and the Claims Department is in a small building, formerly a residence at a Lafavette square, housing twenty-five or thirty attorneys in cramped quarters. For all this accommodation the Government is paying nearly \$25,000 annually out of the appropriation made for the proposed new building. The cost of moving and fitting up these places this year, together with the rental, will bring

opposite the handsome Treasury building

and in line with the imposing State, War and

this figure up to \$30,000. The opposition to increasing the appropriation is said to come from the fact that certain members of Congress were not satisfied with the way in which bids were asked by the Attorney-General from ten selected firms. The statement has been made that there was collusion among eight of these firms and that the figures were too high. On the other hand, the Attorney-General declares that the facts of the case do not warrant this assumption; that the bids were advertised for and opened according to law, and that the assumption: that the bids were advertised for and opened according to law, and that the high figures were due to the general rise in the cost of building materials and the price of

cost of building materials and labor.

The Attorney-General thinks that if Congressian not the pride to want a building which will be a credit rather than a disgrace to the people of the country, he cannot take further steps and make further effort to get an integral of the country. He feels that he cannot the recent refusal of the recent refusal of the recent refusal of the country that the recent refusal of the r steps and make further effort to get an increase in the appropriation. He feels that he has been humiliated by the recent refusal of Congress to consider an increase in the appropriation, and does not propose to go around to members of Congress plending for the necessary amount of money to put up such a building as was contemplated a year ago.

"The fact of the matter is," said one of the attorneys connected with the Department of Justice, "Congress is not interested in the Department of Justice very much. There is no field for patronage here. It will go on increasing appropriations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other departments because there is a chance for an increase in the number of clerks and consequently for new appointments to be made."

new appointments to be made RIG FISH FROM KEUKA LAKE. It Was Caught With a Spear and Ice Tongs

and Weighed 130 Pounds.

PENN YAN, N. Y., July 1.-Oliver Judson and Ephraim Mulligan, two employees of the Yates ce Company, started in a rowboat last evening for the fishing grounds in Keuka Lake, two miles west of this city. In the boat was a four-tined fish spear, a torch and a pair of loe tongs. As the men approached the fishing grounds the torch was lighted. Judson, spear in hand, took his position in the bow of the boat, while Mulligan sat in the stern and paddled. About an hour after dark, a large fish sped across the field of light. Judson lunged with the spear and struck the fish about eight inches above its tail. The fish made an effort to get away and jerked Judson out of the boat. Judson clung to the spear handle and tried to tire out the fish. Mulligan jumped to his feet as the fish came near the boat, grabbed the ice tongs and caught the fish, piercing each eye with one tong. Judson dropped the spear, swam alongside the fish and caught it around the body near the tail. As Mulligan lifted with the ice tongs Judson lifted at the fish was brought to Penn Yan and weighed. It tipped the scales at 130 pounds. The fish appears to be some kind of a hornless bullhead, but its species is unknown here. eight inches above its tail. The fish made an

Card From Sergt, Donglas's Widow. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My sincere

thanks are due THE SUN for its generosity in receiv fund for the assistance of my children and myself. lam deeply grateful to all who have given usaid and especially to the comrades and fellow Guard-men of my late husband, who deserve credit for having per formed a double duty. MARY DOUGLAS Widow of Sergt. Douglas, Company B. First Regiment, N. G., N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 30.

English Dogs East of Suez. From the Labore Tribun .

The aeme of ludierousness has been reached in the foll wing story which comes from Benares. An English lady, wife of an engineer, followed by her dog, was cycling along the road where, as ill luck would have it, a deputy magistrate, a native, resided, The deputy's dog bit the lady's dog. Unfortunately for his "native" mas er, the "native" dog's intellect had failed to realize the gravity of the offence he committed by not respecting his "European" fellow creature as well as the amount of trouble he thus brought upon ht master. "The dog belonging to a European." says the Beng iee, "because the European is its master, is distin superior species as compared to the dog which a 'native' may possess, and some of the respect worth is due to the European (despite the recent ruling of Mr Justice Prinsep) must be paid to his dog." Almost the entire European Benares, it appears, raised a bue and cry against the poor deputy. The poor feilow had actually to apolagize for his dog's miscanduct to the lady and, by implication, to her husband! But the end of the affair was not here. The Commissioner of the Division wanted to have the unlucky fellow transferred from the station and intimated his purpose to the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor, of course, failed to agree with the Commissioner, but the latter, we are told, has not yet been disheartened and has again addressed the Government on the subject having become very anxious for the maintenance of the prestige of his administration.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Count Zeppelin has announced that he will try his steering balloon again before the end of this month What is believed to be a Viking corpse has been dug up in a peat bog at Damendorf, in Schleswig, and placed in the Kiel Museum. It was well preserved, and had red hair; it was clothed in coarse woollen material with sandals on the feet. Kiel experts think it was buried 1,500 years ago.

Eton College has published a list of its former schoolboys who are serving in South Africa. There are 1,001 names in the list, among them those of Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Methuen, Lord Dundonald, and Gens Lyttelton, Chermside. Colvile, Pole-Carew, Knox and Hutton.

Germany's torp do boat flotilia, by command o the Emperor, recently took a trip up the Rhine and back that lasted a month. Officers and men were feasted at every town and village on the river. The Times reports that on over fifty occasions they were treated to ham and asparagus with their Rhine wine Between 1870 and 1897, 119 women obtained degrees from Italian universities. Of these sixty-four were graduated in arts, fifteen in physical science, fourteen in mathematics, seven in philosophy, four in law and fifteen in medicine. Last year the number women students at the several Italian universides

Was 261. Asia Minor's tobacco crop was given up this year owing to a plague of caterpillars. An ingenious farmer, however, turned his turkeys into his tobacco patch. The turkeys made quick work of the caterpillars, and there was a boom in turkeys at once. A good part of the crop, especially in the Yenidje district, has

been saved. Germany's official catalogue for the Paris Exposi tion is printed in a new type the inventor of which is said to be the Kaiser himself. The letters are the ordi nary Roman letters with Gothic decorations. The intention is to substitute the new alphabet for the present German type, and to accomplish this object fonts of the new type will be offered to German printing

establishments at very low prices. London society women have broken out in a new firection. A number of them will appear as super numeraries at the Empire Music Hall, according to the Daily Mail. "They will not go on in the regulation tights and ballet dress, they will just wear their fashtonable dresses, walking costumes, tea gowns and so

on." The batch of applicants includes several poer-